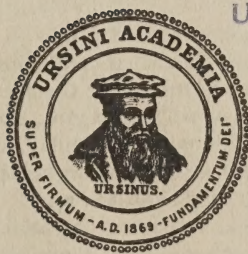


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THE URSINUS BULLETIN
VOL. VIII., NO. 1. JANUARY, 1910

URSINUS COLLEGE

The Group System of Instruction



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

~~PRESIDENT'S OFFICE~~

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CALENDAR

1910

- Jan. 5, Wednesday, RECESS ends, 8 a. m.
- Jan. 20, Thursday, Semi-Annual Examinations begin.
- Jan. 27, Thursday, Day of Prayer for Colleges.
- Jan. 28, Friday, SECOND TERM begins, 8 a. m.
- Feb. 22, Tuesday, Washington's Birthday, a holiday.
- March 22, Tuesday, EASTER RECESS begins, 4 p. m.
- March 30, Wednesday, RECESS ends, 8 a. m.
- June 5, Sunday, Commencement Exercises begin.
- June 8, Wednesday, Commencement Exercises end.
- June 20, Monday, Summer Session begins.
- July 29, Friday, Summer Session ends.
- Sept. 13, Tuesday, Examinations for Admission.
- Sept. 13, Tuesday, Registration and matriculation of students.
- Sept. 14, Wednesday, Registration and matriculation of students.
- Sept. 14, Wednesday, Opening address, 8 p. m.
- Sept. 15, Thursday, Instruction begins, 8.45 a. m.

DIRECTORS OF THE COLLEGE

HON. HENRY W. KRATZ, <i>President of the Board.</i>	Norristown,	1868
REV. S. L. MESSINGER, D. D., <i>Secretary.</i>	Trappe,	1906
J. TRUMAN EBERT, <i>Treasurer.</i>	Collegeville,	1907
REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., <i>President of the College.</i>	New York City,	1907
REV. AARON SPANGLER, A. M.,	York,	1879
HENRY T. SPANGLER, D. D.,	Philadelphia,	1884
A. H. FETTEROLF, PH. D., LL. D.,	Philadelphia,	1894
JAMES M. ANDERS, M. D., LL. D.,	Philadelphia,	1894
REV. J. W. MEMINGER, D. D.,	Lancaster,	1896
HERVEY C. GRESH,	Norristown,	1901
DANIEL CLINGER,	Milton,	1902
EDWARD A. KRUSEN, M. D.,	Norristown,	1903
JOHN M. VANDERSLICE, ESQ.,	Philadelphia,	1903
REV. PHILIP VOLLMER, PH. D., D.D.,	Dayton, Ohio,	1905
ELWOOD S. SNYDER, M. D.,	Lancaster,	1905
ANDREW R. BRODBECK,	Hanover,	1905
REV. I. CALVIN FISHER, D. D.,	Lebanon,	1905
JAMES A. MILLER,	New Tripoli,	1906
REV. J. M. S. ISENBERG, B. D.,	Philadelphia,	1906
A. D. FETTEROLF,	Collegeville,	1906
GEO. LESLIE OMWAKE, PD.D.,	Collegeville,	1906
MAYNE R. LONGSTRETH, ESQ., A. M.,	Philadelphia,	1907
REV. JOHN F. CARSON, D. D.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	1907
REV. JAMES M. FARRAR, D. D., LL. D.	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	1907
CHARLES H. EDMUNDS, ESQ.,	Philadelphia,	1907
HARRY E. PAISLEY,	Philadelphia,	1907
REV. EDWARD F. WIEST,	York,	1909
REV. JOHN CALHOUN, D. D.,	Philadelphia,	1909
F. MACD. SINCLAIR,	New York City,	1909

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COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Committee

HENRY W. KRATZ,	S. L. MESSINGER,
HENRY T. SPANGLER,	A. D. FETTEROLF,
GEO. LESLIE OMWAKE,	J. TRUMAN EBERT,
JOHN M. VANDERSLICE.	

Committee on Finance

J. M. S. ISENBERG,	HARRY E. PAISLEY,
HERVEY C. GRESH,	J. TRUMAN EBERT,
GEO. LESLIE OMWAKE.	

Committee on Buildings and Grounds

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GEO. LESLIE OMWAKE,	WHORTEN A. KLINE.

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JOHN M. VANDERSLICE,	JOHN F. CARSON,
WHORTEN A. KLINE.	

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION

REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., *President.*

GEORGE LESLIE OMWAKE, Pd. D., *Vice-President.*

REV. WHORTEN A. KLINE, A. M., B. D., *Dean of the College.*

JOHN MYRON JOLLS, *Director of the School of Music.*

REV. FRANK FENTON BLESSING, A. M., B. D., *Secretary of the College.*

REV. JOHN A. CASS, A. M., *Secretary of the College.*

J. TRUMAN EBERT, *Treasurer.*

CHARLES W. FRITCHMANN, *Superintendent.*

REV. CALVIN D. YOST, A. M., B. D., *Librarian.*

SARA E. ERMOLD, *Office Secretary.*

MRS. E. N. ERMOLD, *Principal of Olevian Hall.*

BLANCHE N. WILLIAMS, B. O., *Principal of Shreiner Hall.*

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION

REV. A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,

PRESIDENT.

A. B., Princeton University, 1891, and A. M., 1894; D. D., Lafayette College, 1906; Student, Union Theological Seminary, 1891-94; Pastor Presbyterian Church, Millville, N. J., 1895-1900; Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 1900-1905; West End Presbyterian Church, New York City, 1905; Ursinus College 1907.

GEORGE LESLIE OMWAKE, B. D., Pd. D.,

Vice-President, and Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1898, and A. M., 1901; B. D., Yale University, 1901; Pd. D., Franklin and Marshall College, 1910; Student in Theology, Philosophy and Education, Yale University, 1898-1901; Licensed, 1901; Ursinus College, 1901; Dean 1903-1909; Vice-President, 1909; Member of the Society of College Teachers of Education; Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

REV. WHORTEN A. KLINE, A. M., B. D.,

Dean of the College, and Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1893; A. M. and B. D., 1896; Licensed, 1896; Graduate Student in Latin, University of Pennsylvania, 1897-1901, Ursinus College, 1893; Dean, 1909; Member of the Classical Association of the Middle States and Maryland.

J. SHELLY WEINBERGER, LL. D.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, Emeritus.

A. B., Yale College, 1859, and A. M., 1867; LL. D., Ursinus College, 1895; Professor of Ancient Languages, Freeland Seminary, 1859-70; Professor of Latin and Greek, Ursinus College, 1870-87; Professor of the Greek Language and Literature, 1887; Dean, 1892-1903.

REV. JAMES I. GOOD, A. M., D. D.,

Professor of the English Bible and the History of the Christian Church.

A. B., Lafayette College, 1872, and A. M., 1875; D. D., Ursinus College, 1887; Student, Union Theological Seminary, 1872-75; Licensed, 1875; Pastor, 1875-1905; Professor of Systematic and Pastoral Theology and Reformed Church History, 1890-1907; Dean, School of Theology, 1892-1907; Ursinus College, 1907.

HOMER SMITH, Ph. D.,

Professor of the English Language and Literature.

A. B., Amherst College, 1891; Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, 1892-95; Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1895; Instructor in English, University of Pennsylvania, 1892-98; Professor of English, Kamehameha School, Honolulu, 1899-1901; Acting Professor of English, Amherst College, 1901-03; Ursinus College, 1903; Member of the Modern Language Association.

MATTHEW BEARDWOOD, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Chemistry.

A. B., Philadelphia Central High School, 1890, and A. M., 1895; M. D., Medico-Chirurgical College, 1894; Special Student of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, 1890-91; Instructor in Chemistry, Medico-Chirurgical College, 1896-99; Lecturer on Clinical Chemistry, 1899-1900; Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, 1900-09; Ursinus College, 1903; Member of the American Chemical Society; Member of the Franklin Institute.

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CHARLES GROVE HAINES, Ph. D.,

Professor of History and Political Science.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1903; A. M., Columbia University, 1904 and Ph.D., 1909; Graduate Student, Columbia University, 1903-06; University Scholar in Constitutional Law, 1903-04; George William Curtis Fellow in Political Science, 1904-06; Ursinus College, 1905; Member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; Member of the American Political Science Association.

HENRY FOX, Ph. D.,

Professor of Biology.

B. S., University of Pennsylvania, 1899, A. M., 1903, and Ph.D., 1905; Harrison Fellow in Zoology, 1901-02; Instructor in Biology, University of Wisconsin, 1902-03; Professor of Chemistry and Biology, Temple College, 1903-05; Ursinus College, 1907; Member of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Member of the Association of American Anatomists.

JOHN WENTWORTH CLAWSON, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics and Physics.

A. B., University of New Brunswick, 1901; A. B., Cambridge University, 1904; A. M., University of New Brunswick, 1905; Lecturer in Astronomy, University of New Brunswick, 1904-05; Assistant in Physics, Ohio State University, 1905-06; Ursinus College, 1907.

MORLEY ALBERT CALDWELL, Ph. D.,

Professor of Philosophy.

A. B., Indiana University, 1904, and A. M., 1905; Ph. D., Harvard University, 1908; Assistant in Experimental Psychology, Indiana University, 1904-05; Graduate Student, Harvard University, 1905-08; Assistant in Philosophy, 1906-08; Ursinus College, 1908. Member of the Sigma Xi Society of Research.

GEORGE HANDY WAILES, A. M.,

Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.

A. B., Princeton University, 1894, and A. M., 1896; Student, Princeton Theological Seminary, 1894-97; Licensed, 1896; Pastor, Scots Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 1897-1908; Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Literature, Temple University, 1906; Professor of Theology and Apologetics, 1908; Ursinus College, 1908.

CHARLES HOMER HOLZWARTH, Ph. D.,

Professor of Modern Languages.

A. B., Syracuse University, 1906; A. M. and Ph. D., University of Leipzig, 1909; Assistant in German, Syracuse University, 1905-1906; Instructor in German and English, Syracuse University Summer School, 1906; Ursinus College, 1909; Member of the Modern Language Association.

ISAIAH MARCH RAPP, A. B.,*

Instructor in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1903; Assistant in Physics, 1901-03; Graduate Student, University of Pennsylvania, 1906-07; University of Chicago, 1909-10; Ursinus College, 1904.

*Absent on leave until September, 1910.

Officers of Instruction

JOHN MYRON JOLLS,

Director of the School of Music, and Instructor in Voice Culture and Choral Singing.

Student under the direction of the Tonic Soh Fah College, London, 1893-96; Student in Sight Singing and Voice Culture under Frederick W. Root, 1894-95; Student under Perley Dunn Aldrich, 1899-1908; Teacher of Singing, 1894-1908; Ursinus College, 1908.

ANNA PEARL RIDDLE,

Registrar of the School of Music, and Instructor in Piano and Theory.

Graduate Philadelphia Conservatory of Music, 1903; Teacher's Certificate, 1903; Post-Graduate Diploma, 1904; Instructor, Philadelphia Conservatory of Music, 1904-09; Ursinus College, 1908.

GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, A. B.,

Instructor in Mathematics and English.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1909; Assistant in Ursinus Academy, 1907-09; Graduate student, University of Pennsylvania, 1909-10; Ursinus College, 1909.

BLANCHE NANNETTE WILLIAMS, B. O.,

Instructor in Public Speaking, English and History.

A. B., The Woman's College of Illinois, 1899; B. O., The Emerson College of Oratory, 1908; Instructor, Elizabeth College, Charlotte, N. C., 1904-06; Stanley Hall and Northwest Conservatory, Minneapolis, Minn., 1906-07; Graduate student, Emerson College of Oratory, 1907-08; Ursinus College, 1910.

EVERETT DEFOREST HOLT, A. B.,

Instructor in Latin and Greek.

A. B., Amherst College, 1897; Student, Columbia University, 1905; Teacher, secondary schools, 1898-1909; Ursinus College, 1910.

JOHN BEADLE PRICE, A. B.,

Graduate Director of Athletics.

A. B., Ursinus College, 1905; Director of Athletics and Instructor, State Normal School, Slippery Rock, Pa., 1905-08; Graduate student, University of Pennsylvania, 1909-10; Ursinus College, 1908.

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TERMS OF ADMISSION

The relative weight which will be given to studies in determining the candidate's fitness for admission is indicated in terms of units by the figures attached to the studies as named in the following list. A unit represents, in general, four periods of one hour each of classroom work per week for one academic year.

ELEMENTARY	ADVANCED
English (3)	English (1)
Latin (4)	Latin (1)
Greek (2)	Greek (1)
German (2)	German (1)
French (2)	French (1)
Ancient History (1), <i>and</i>	Solid Geometry
English History (.5), <i>or</i>	College Algebra
American History (.5)	Trigonometry
Algebra (1.5)	} (1)
Plane Geometry (1)	
Physical Geography (.5)	
Zoölogy or Botany (.5)	
Physics, including Laboratory (1)	
Chemistry, including Laboratory (1)	

The units of credit offered by a candidate for the degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS must be distributed as follows: English (3), Latin (4), Greek, German or French (2), History (1.5), Mathematics (2.5), Science (1).

The units of credit offered by a candidate for the degree of BACHELOR OF SCIENCE must be distributed as follows: English (3), German (2), Latin or French (2), or Latin (1) and French (1); History (1.5), Mathematics (3.5), Science (2), including Laboratory Physics or Chemistry.

An applicant offering less than fourteen units may be admitted with conditions to the extent of two units, but these two must not be in the same subject.

A student who satisfies the above requirements for admission, and offers, in addition, at least four units from the advanced list, is admitted to advanced standing and may complete the requirements for a degree in three years. No advanced study may be offered without the corresponding elementary study.

Students who are not fully prepared to meet the requirements for admission will find adequate opportunity to complete their preparation in the Summer Session of the College.

For a detailed statement of the requirements for admission, the reader is referred to the catalogue of Ursinus College.

THE GROUP SYSTEM

GENERAL STATEMENT

An analysis of the development of the college curriculum during the last century reveals three periods in the growth of the colleges of the United States. The first period was characterized by special emphasis upon the Classical Languages, Mathematics and Philosophy, and has been frequently designated as the period of culture studies. The great majority of the courses were prescribed and much stress was laid upon the formal discipline which these courses afforded. This general curriculum with very slight modifications was in use in all colleges of good standing and its satisfactory completion was universally regarded as the basis of a liberal education.

Since the middle of the last century several intellectual movements have brought about serious and far-reaching changes in the college curriculum. In the first place the development of the natural sciences gave emphasis to a group of subjects which were seldom included in a college curriculum during the earlier period. By a gradual process there were added courses in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and a whole group of kindred subjects which were contributing to a body of knowledge of such proportional influence as to amount to a virtual revolution in the intellectual development of mankind.

At the same time a similar development along the line of the social sciences was bringing into prominence another group of subjects in an evolution which has been scarcely less significant. Further changes have had to be made in

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order to give place for an ever expanding field of instruction comprehended under the subjects of History, Economics, Sociology and Politics, whose main purpose is to educate for efficient citizenship as well as to bring the student into closer touch with his environment.

The first result of this sudden increase in intellectual wealth was to overburden the college curriculum to such an extent that the policy of adhering strictly to a system of prescribed courses had to be abandoned. An elective system was adopted instead, which has given the student the utmost freedom in the selection of courses. This so-called "free elective system" has been on trial in many of the colleges and its influence has spread until only a few colleges have dared to stand against the pressure from without in the maintenance of a curriculum of prescribed subjects. But the trial of the free elective system has demonstrated conclusively that this arrangement is not a satisfactory solution of the problem of the college curriculum. On every hand there has been a demand for a readjustment. The solution of the problem is one of the greatest tasks that has been facing the American college.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN COLLEGES

The demand in recent years for vocational training which likewise seems to come into conflict with the former ideal of a fixed curriculum and of training for culture has complicated the problem. Between the old classical discipline and the training which the modern demand for efficiency requires there has appeared an almost irreconcilable conflict. Colleges have been forced to provide better facilities for specialization until as a result the student is thrown into the midst of an extended series of heterogeneous studies from which he selects with little assistance and no definite guidance. It is quite generally admitted to-day that the

The Group System

best type of liberal education is that which results in the acquisition of the knowledge of many subjects and the mastery of some one line of study. How to provide for general education and at the same time for definite specialization is only beginning to receive the attention of many college faculties. Out of the apparent chaos engendered by breaking away from the old prescribed curriculum and the adoption of the free elective system by the majority of the colleges there has appeared a kind of compromise well adapted to retain the essential and enduring qualities of the classical training with the best features of the free elective system. The colleges which have been leading in the progressive development of the curriculum are beginning to realize that an arrangement can be made which permits a choice of studies in the direction of training for vocational efficiency, as well as prescribes courses for the purpose of general culture. This arrangement has come to be designated as the Group System of instruction.

GROUP SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION

Under this system the student is required to pursue the study of those subjects which are generally regarded as essential to a liberal education. In addition a part of his time and attention must be given to groups of coördinate subjects planned in each case as a preparation for some profession or vocational activity. According to this method the student is not confined to a routine of work for which he may have no special inclination or ability. At the same time it is not possible for him to waste time and effort by the injudicious selection of unrelated subjects. Certain studies are prescribed for all students who are candidates for a degree while other studies are prescribed only within the individual groups. With the opportunity to select his group and a certain liberty of choice within the group a wide range of

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electives is granted to each student. Under the guidance of the Dean and an Adviser the student selects the group of studies whose dominant courses supply the special training he seeks in preparation for his life work. Having once made a choice, the student may change to another group only with the consent of his adviser and with the approval of the faculty. Every reasonable advantage is hereby afforded to the student to adjust his college course in accordance with his plans for further study or for his life work.

THE GROUP ORGANIZATION AND STUDENT LIFE

The disintegration resulting from the addition of numerous courses and the development of separate schools in scientific, technical and vocational lines has had an undesirable effect upon the social life of the student body. The unity and solidarity under the system of former days has given way to a diversity which encourages the student in the dissipation of his time and of the attention which should be given to the pursuit of study. Anything that approaches a wholesome social life, in the larger colleges and universities where this evil is most apparent, must be sought outside of college life. In this respect there has been a great loss in the influence which the colleges formerly wielded in the upbuilding of character.

Along with the readjustment of courses there is also a demand that provision be made for a renewal of greater unity in the social life of the college, a unity which leads to closer contact among the students and better relations between students and teachers. This problem is one which the smaller colleges are better prepared to solve than the universities. And according to all indications it can be met best by the organization of the social life of the student in accordance with his educational life. This arrangement is a natural outgrowth of the group system of instruction.

The Group System

GROUPS IN URSINUS COLLEGE

Ursinus College has pursued this system in the arrangement of courses of study and the organization of student life since 1894. Each year has seen improvements and modifications in the line of progress as a result of experience until the major part of student life and activity centers in the group organization which has assumed most of the functions of the old class organization and many of the desirable features of the more modern fraternities, and has become a vital factor in the educational and social life of each student in the college.

The instruction is offered in courses and half-courses. The course is the unit of work by which credit is counted. A course represents the equivalent of three hours of classroom work per week for the academic year. Twenty courses, or an equivalent amount of courses and half-courses, are required for a degree. The six groups of studies comprising the curriculum of Ursinus College, each with its own dominant subjects of study, and having its own distinctive aim and purpose, are as follows :

THE CLASSICAL GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES : Latin and Greek, 6 courses ; English, 2 courses ; German, 1 course ; French, 1 course ; History, 1 course ; Economics, 1 course ; English Bible, 1 course ; Philosophy, 1½ courses ; Mathematics, 1 course ; Science, 1 course.

ELECTIVE STUDIES : Three and one-half courses from the following subjects : Latin, Greek, Hebrew, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, History, Mathematics, Physics, Geology, Chemistry and Biology.

The education and training provided in this group is that which in our modern system represents the old-time college course, with its fine traditions of liberal learning and broad

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culture. While the classical languages and literature form the basis of the group, there is prescribed also a body of subjects which with the wide range of elective studies afforded, gives breadth of knowledge and serves to cultivate wide human interests. As the institutions of American life become more stable, interest in the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome becomes more real and vital.

The Classical group provides a liberal foundation for future activity in any vocation and is especially adapted to meet the needs of those who would become patrons of the liberal arts, teachers of the classic languages, or who seek to enter the Christian ministry.

THE LATIN-MATHEMATICAL GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES: Latin, 3 courses; Mathematics, 3 courses; English, 2 courses; German and French, 3 courses; History, 1 course; Economics, 1 course; English Bible, 1 course; Philosophy, 1½ courses; Science, 1 course.

ELECTIVE STUDIES: Three and one-half courses from the following subjects: Latin, Mathematics, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, History, Physics, Geology, Chemistry and Biology.

This group differs from the Classical mainly in the fact that Latin and Mathematics instead of Latin and Greek, constitute the distinguishing features. On account of the value of these fields of study for mental training, the Latin-Mathematical group possesses unusual merit as a means of intellectual discipline. As fundamental subjects, these studies project the student's interest into all fields of learning, rendering coherent and vital the body of material represented in the other prescribed studies.

The Latin-Mathematical group, besides being profitable for students possessing extraordinary fitness for specialization in its dominant subjects, provides an educational equipment especially designed to fit for the teaching profession.

The Group System

THE CHEMICAL-BIOLOGICAL GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES : Chemistry, 2 courses ; Biology, 3 courses ; Latin, 1 course ; English, 2 courses ; German, 1 course ; French, 2 courses ; History, 1 course ; Economics, 1 course ; Philosophy, 1½ courses ; English Bible, 1 course, Mathematics, 1 course.

ELECTIVE STUDIES : Three and one-half courses from the following subjects : English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, History, Mathematics, Physics, Geology, Chemistry and Biology.

The dominant subjects being chemistry and biology, this group presents an introduction to higher learning mainly on the scientific side, although the allied prescribed studies insure breadth of knowledge and well-rounded training.

The Chemical-Biological group is organized mainly with a view to preparing students for the study of medical science, and in the numerous graduates who have gone forth into medical schools, it has fully demonstrated its efficiency. At the present time, the relation between biology, chemistry and physics and the medical sciences is becoming increasingly intimate, and the recent raising of entrance requirements by medical schools, renders imperative collegiate training in advance. This group commands the interest of students also who seek to become teachers of the sciences, or scientific technologists or investigators.

THE HISTORICAL-POLITICAL GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES : History, 3 courses ; Economics and Political Science, 2 courses ; Latin, 1 course ; English, 2 courses ; German, 2 courses ; French, 2 courses ; Philosophy, 1½ courses ; English Bible, 1 course ; Mathematics, 1 course ; Science, 1 course.

ELECTIVE STUDIES : Three and one-half courses from the following subjects : Latin, English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.

This group aims to give college students special preparation for civic life. The dominant courses within the group are kept in close touch with practical life and are

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well adapted to furnish the training required for the pursuit of law, journalism, business and the public service. The work of the last two years in particular aims to stimulate interest in research in order to lead directly to the higher specialization represented in the graduate and professional schools of universities. The group offers excellent advantages also to students who aim to become department teachers of history and civics in high schools.

The Historical-Political group is designed especially to give thorough preparation for the study of the law. Graduates who pursued the studies of this group while in college, have possessed decided advantage subsequently in law schools.

THE MATHEMATICAL-PHYSICAL GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES : Mathematics, 3 courses ; Physics, 3 courses ; Latin, 1 course; English, 2 courses; German, 1 course; French, 2 courses; Philosophy, 1½ courses; English Bible, 1 course ; History, 1 course ; Economics, 1 course.

ELECTIVE COURSES : Three and one-half courses from the following subjects : English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.

This group is provided for the sake of students who plan ultimately to enter technical schools, but who wish first to lay a solid foundation upon which their scientific structure may rest. It is becoming evident, more and more, that the best technical men, like the best physicians, lawyers or ministers, are those who have extended their studies over a wider field than the professional schools, in themselves, supply. This is witnessed in the fact that Harvard University has advanced its technical department to the rank of a graduate school requiring a liberal college course for admission.

Students who are graduated from this group may enter first-class technical schools with advanced standing. The group also appeals to students who wish to make the study of mathematics and physics their life work.

The Group System

THE MODERN LANGUAGE GROUP

PRESCRIBED STUDIES : German and French, 6 courses ; Latin, 1 course ; English, 2 courses ; Philosophy, 1½ courses ; Education, 1 course ; English Bible, 1 course ; History, 1 course ; Economics, 1 course ; Mathematics, 1 course ; Science, 1 course.

ELECTIVE STUDIES : Three and one-half courses from the following subjects : Latin, English, Italian, Spanish, Philosophy, Education, History, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Biology.

The courses in this group are arranged with a two-fold purpose : first, to give the member of the group the general culture which befits the educated man of the present day ; and secondly, to give him that special training which will put him in command of the languages and introduce him to the literatures of the great modern nations. The range of elective studies enables the student to accentuate either aim of the group according to his own aim in life.

The Modern Language group constitutes a means of special preparation for a life of letters whether as a writer or as a teacher. It presents an excellent college course for one who desires to make the study of linguistics his life work.

NOTE

In the foregoing statements of prescribed studies, at least one course in Latin is included in each group. This, in addition to the Latin required for admission, is an absolute requirement for the Bachelor of Arts degree. For the Bachelor of Science degree which may be pursued in some of the groups, an additional year of a modern language is prescribed instead.

A further requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science is made in the department of Mathematics, candidates for this degree being required to offer for admission the mathematics prescribed for graduation for other students, and to pursue for graduation an additional year's work.

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STUDIES COMMON TO ALL GROUPS

It should be observed that the departments of English and Philosophy, instead of being given places at the head of separate groups, are made common to all the groups. Whatever may be the life purpose of the student, no preparation for it could be regarded as adequate which did not make central a knowledge of the English language and literature and acquaintance with the great themes of philosophy. The study of the English Bible is also regarded as essential in all the groups.

In like manner opportunity is given in each group for the pursuit of courses in Education. Thus members of the several groups who may be pursuing their respective special lines of study with a view to becoming department teachers in secondary schools, or who aim to become school principals or superintendents, may receive a certain amount of professional preparation for their work by electing as part of the work required for graduation, courses in the history, philosophy and practice of education.

THE GROUP ADVISER

The Faculty appoints from its own number an Adviser for the students of each group. The Adviser is the ordinary medium of communication between the students of his group and the Faculty. As he is in each case the head of the department representing the dominant studies of the group, he becomes the guide and friendly counsellor of the students of his group in all matters of college life and work.

Under the direction of the Adviser, each group holds meetings from time to time for business, for the discussion of pertinent questions and to hear addresses by invited speakers.

Any one desiring further information regarding URSINUS COLLEGE, the group system as a whole, or who is interested in any particular group of studies, is kindly requested to use the enclosed card.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.



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